entertain cour to property the grantest manager which

NEW YEAR'S EVE.

"Ring Out the Old, Ring in the New; Ring Out the False, Ring in the True.'

PREPARING FOR THE ADVENT OF 1873

Observances of the Anniversary at Home and Abroad.

Old and Curious Customs of New York's Great Day of Conviviality.

"TIME'S TIDE A-TURNING IS."

Trinity's Traditional Chimes-"Goodby, Old Year," and Welcome to the New.

The end of the old year has arrived, and with the chimes of old Trinity at midnight we shall be launched into the unexplored future of 1873.

It is the fashion on this particular day to indulge in a good deal of self-examination and retrospeccast a look back over the pages in the ledger of life and turn over a clean leaf, to begin the entries for the time ahead. This is a great day for making holy and praiseworthy vows, especially among young men between the ages of twenty and thirty, and, it might be added, young women between the ages of sweet sixteen and adolescent twenty-five. All the follies and scrapes, the lost opportunities, the thoughtless mistakes are conjured up by the wand of memory, and "we won't do it again" is about the way the general resolu-tion to amend is expressed. It is also a great day

who go on sinning from one calendar year to an other, but are always prepared to cry "halt" on this momentous occasion. Launching into another year has something in it suggestive of jumping the be not opportune for switching off from old habits and starting on a fresh and improved track for the future. Convivalists, with a mental reservation that New Year's Day is to be excepted, take their final drinks to-night and yow to patronize cold water for the rest of their lives. Seven-eighths of these vows may withstand the cold of the winter, but as a rule they yield to the seductive allurements of the thirsty Summer months. With the world of young ladydom New Year's Rve (in New York particularly) is one of uncommon excitement, for on the morrow they must perforce show themselves in their best bib and tucker to multitudes of mar-riageable young men. Doubtless there is little sleep for the ladies this blessed night. To-morrow (for them) rolls in no petty pace, for it is

THE GRAND LOTTERY DAY whereon many prizes for life may be drawn, and just as inevitably many, very many, blanks. That so interesting an occasion should be distinguished by some observance or ceremony appears but natural, and we accordingly find various customs prevail-some sportive, others serious, and others in which both the mirthful and pensive moods are intermingled. One of the best known and most general of these customs is that of sitting up till welve o'clock on this night and then, when the eventful hour has struck, proceeding to the front door and unbarring it with great formality to 'let out the Old and let in the New Year." The evening is a favorite occasion for social gatherings in Scotland and the north of England, the assembled friends thus welcoming together the birth of another of Father Time's ever-increasing though

short-lived progeny. IN THE ISLAND OF GUERNSEY

it used to be the practice of children to dress up a figure in the shape of a man, and after parading it through the parish to bury it on the sea shore or in some retired spot. This ceremony was styled "Enterrer te vieux bout de l'an." In Philadelphia the old year is fired out and the new year fired in by a discharge of every description of firearm-

A custom prevails, more especially among Eng-tish Dissenters, of having a midnight service in the various places of worship on the last night of the adapted both for pious meditation and thankful ness, and also for the reception and retention of religious impressions. And to the community at targe the passing tway of the Old Year and the arrival of his successor is heralded by the peals of bells, which after twelve o'clock has struck, burst forth from every steeple, warning us that another

year has commenced.
Tennyson has been ringing out the old and ringing in the new for many years, and we purpose to give a couple of his verses with the old ringing in them.

Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky !
The flying cloud, the frosty light;
The year is dying in the night—
Bing out, wild bells, and let him die !

Ring out the old, ring in the new; Ring, happy belis! across the snow The year is going—let him go. Ring out the false, ring in the true!

The verificating—let him go.

Ring out the laise, ring in the true:

The

DEATH OF THE OLD YEAR

is marked with appropriate religious services among many of the churches. The Methodists have their watch-night services, which are cedebrated with considerable unction. The congregations assemble an hour or so before midnight, and with fervent prayer, addresses and hymns of thanksgiving for past mercies fill up the fleeting moments of the dying hour of the year. Every effort is made to convince the unrepentant of sin, the natural deprayity of man, and the constant transgressions even of the most perfect are painted in the most vivid colors.

MANY CONVERSIONS

are made on these occasions; indeed it is rare that they pass away without any visible fruits. Sometimes, it is true, the extravagant excitement which marks these exercises has brought them into ridicule, but still they have done their share of good in the past and should be able to do the same in the future. In the early days of Methodism in England "watch-nights" once a month were observed among the societies on the night preceding the full moon. As a religious service it originated among the collers of kingswood, who had their regular Saturday night bacchanalian caroussis; but under the preaching of the Wesleys and their coadjutors those miners became Christians; they could never, however, be prevailed upon to give up their gin and water. In the "old country" the church members frequently, and as many as possible, stand round the alter rails, and, clasping each other's hands, sing hymns lustily, and then, kneeling down, continue in solemp silent prayer for five or more minutes while the hand of time counts the minutes which separate the old year from the new, and passing rapidly by indicates that the new year has begun. Americans do not give such rigid attention to this

passing rapidly by indicates that the new year has begun. Americans do not give such rigid attention to this

As do their Wesleyan brethren of Great Britain and Ireland. At nine to-night the services will begin in most of the Methodist churches and all the sinners, chough of whom are around New York to make a pretty considerable congregation, are cordially invited to attend. At the old John street church a great crowd and many conversions of the hard cases in the Fourth ward may be anticipated.

Memories are still preserved by tradition of the imposing manner in which New Year's Eve was observed at the monasteries when England was still a dependency of the Roman Catholic Church. The Abbot sat in his chair of state at the head of the refectory table, and as the year trembled on the verge of death the serving brother filled a mighty cup styled Poculum Caritatis, and the Superior and all the brethren drank in succession to each other. The merry monks of old thea held high festival through the night, making the monastery walls ring with their reveiry. In France New Year's is the great social festival of the year. It is honored chiefly by the mutual interchange of gifts, and has even come to be known as "Le Jour de Eirennes." Each male member of the family makes a present of some kind to all the other members. No matter though the dremae be but worth a sou's worth of bonbons or comits, k must be rendered. Ladles, however, are exempted from giving; it is simply their privilege to receive what may be offered, and as all of their friends give something.

A PASCINATING YOUNG LADY, with a respectable number of admirers and friends, generally makes a very pretty little rake. In order to keep alive a spirit of emulation among the gentlement the gifts are sometimes spread out on a table in the drawing room, and each donor enjoys the proportionate amount of credit to which his measure of generosity has entitled him.

In the primitive parish of Deerness, in Orkney, Scotland, it was customary in the beginning of the

present century for eid and young of the common class of people to assemble in a great band on the evening of the tast day of the year and commence a round of visits throughout the district. At every house they knocked at the door, and, on being admitted, commenced singing to a time of its own a song appropriate to the occasion. The fellowing is an extract from what may be termed a restored version of this chant. The Queen Mary alluded to is evidently the Virgin:

This night it is said Newly Electrolechie

This night it is guid New'r B'en's night— We're a' here Queen Mary's men; And we're come here to crave our right, And that's before our lady.

Good wife, gas to your butter ark
And weigh as here ten mark
For the But and and store.

The inner door being opened.

The inner door being opened.

Was made for "the bon" of the house. The inmates furnished a long table with all sorts of homely fare, and a hearly feast took place, followed by coplous ibations of ale, charged with all sorts of good wishes. The party would then proceed to the next house, where a similar acene would be enacted. How they contrived to take so many suppers in one evening Heaven knows. No slight could be more kreenly felt by a Beerness farmer than to have his house passed over unvisited by the New Year singers.

Omling down to the manner in which New Year's will be observed to-morrow among ourselves, we have some advice to give the young men who will go out aroving and adrinking. Take heed, young men, that you do not all into the fattle error of Net Lucias O'Dowd, and destroy your happiness and your lives by confusion of drinks. If you limble whiskey straight, seep straight on whiskey, but if you want to have an early interment under the sod of Greenwood mix wherey and fetch up again on old rra. In the way you will throw some business in the way of the undertaker and disappoint your creditors. Young men will drink to-morrow in spite of anything we may say, so that it is but right and proper that they should be guided in the way that will bring upon them the least evil. Our New Year's

CUSTOM OF VISITIMO

would be a mightly slim affair without the grog. That everybody will freely concede. It is a little on humanity that this should be so—that friendship itself depends for its vitality on the wine cup or the whiskey bottle. Uniortunately it is too true that very many young men hall New Year's Day as a day of carousal when they may get drunk as old slienus under the suspension of the rules, and get drunk at other people's expense. Then there is nost of old topers who are always ready for a drink, provided somebody treats. Now to-morrow these chaps see an endless series of free drinks be

ve" ro-morrow.
sal conviviality, and
te to make at least
being the case, let
twenty-fourth call ee. is to wish a happy the day to the

fry of old Trinity, com twelve P. M. Mr. A bells two separate s lowing melodies:—

"Hall, Columbia!"
"God Save the Queen."
"Yankee Doodle."
"We're A' Nodding." "We're A' Nodding."
"Champagne Charley."
"Annie Lau Ie."
"Shoo, Fly."
"Red. White and Bine."
"Put Me in My Little Bed."
"Captain Jinks."
"Flying Trapeze."
"Gypsy's Warning."
"Mabel Waltz."
"Little Maggle May."
"Oh, Would I Were a Bird!"
Also several other melodies.

PESTIVAL IN THE PIV

the Italian School at the

House of Industry.
The little ones of the Children's Italian school, of 44 Franklin stree night made happy at a festival in the c Five Points House of Industry. Aboudred persons were present. The chapel decorated with evergreens, and a Chris

decorated with evergreens, and a Chris
twenty feet in height, was loaded with elaboratelydressed dolls, and with bells, tin whistles, squeaking cars and other trinkets, valuable in the eyes of
those who are of the unsuspecting age of four and
a half. Tables were covered with glits of a more
substantial and useful character, donated by ladies
interested in the purposes of the school.

THE FLAG OF ITALY,
surmounted by a golden crown and garlanded
with evergreens, had a conspicuous place over the
centre aisle, and on every side little banners bordered with stars announced a "merry Christmas"
to the world. The brilliantly lighted room, with its
crowds of happy children, afforded a strange contrast to the wretched buildings without, whose
diapidated roofs and toppling fronts were half covered with snowfifts, and concealed the squalid
rags and famished form of many a suffering, starving wretch.

THE DISTRIBUTION

rags and famished form of many a suffering, starving wretch.

THE DISTRIBUTION

of gifts was made by a number of ladies and gentlemen, and they consisted of calico dresses and dolls for the girls and stout shoes and worsted comporters for the boys, with toys for the smallest ones. These outfits were only given to about two hundred and fifty of the children, though there were altogether 400 present. Those not regular in attendance received as their share of the good things only oranges, cakes, sweetmeats and worsted nightcaps or mittens.

AN ADDRESS

was delivered in English, and afterwards in Italian, by Professor Botta. Some beautiful and many elegantly dressed ladies came in carriages, and those of the poor in the vicinity who could make themselves prescntable congregated about the entrance and in the lobby. These were particularly delighted with the children's singing. The Consul General of the Italian government, the Messrs. Fabri and several other well-known Italians were also present.

SUNDAY SCHOOL PESTIVAL

The annual Sunday school festival of the Twenfourth street Dutch Reformed church was held in the basement of that edifice last night. The exercises consisted of singing, speech-making and present giving and taking. The room was tastepresent giving and taking. The room was tastefully draped with evergreens, and two Christmas trees, which were lighted with wax tapers, softened its hard outlines. About 400 gits were distributed to the same number of children. They consisted of boxes of candy, books, toys and other little odds and ends which delight children. The children were not the only recipients of presents, for the pastor and Sunday school spperintendent each received a handsome arm-chair, elegantly upholstered, which were the gifts of the teachers. Miss Knight, the teacher of the lafant class, received an elegant chromo lithograph and a subscription for one year to the Intelligencer. A large work basket was presented to Miss Trainor, the teacher of the Bible class. Short addresses were made by the pastor, Mr. Reilley, and Superintendent Pitcher, who referred to the many benefits of the year now drawing to its close, and expressed a hope for a continuation and a multiplication of the same in the year to come.

After the jestival the teachers held a private meeting.

DEATH OF A NUN.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 30, 1872. Sister Mary Louise, one of the Nuns of the Visitation, died last evening at Monte Maria, in this city, of pneumonia, aged thirty-nine years. She was a daughter of the late David Williamson, of Balti-more county, Maryland, and had been a reliqueuse for nineteen years.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY

Social Life in the Capital During the Holidays.

THE PROGRAMME FOR NEW YEAR'S DAY.

What Will Be Done at the White House.

LIST OF THE PRESIDENT'S VISITORS.

Private Receptions, Dinners, Parties and Literary Reunions.

MARRIAGES TO TAKE PLACE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, 1872. Christmas this year was chiefly a day of indoor observance, ley winds and snow being in possescommon to the time were nearly, if not all, broken up by the severe weather, fond parents declining to expose their darlings, spite of warm wrappers, carriages and short distances, and stout hearts in the youngsters themselves. On Christmas Eve, though, a great gathering of the little folks took place in the apartments of Mme. Schieblé, a German lady of acknowledged beauty and brilliant talents, for whose pleasant acquaintance our so-ciety is under obligation to Mrs. Dahigren, widow of the renowned Admiral. A large tree, legged with gifts for her young guests and lit by a brilliant Bengai light, was the centre of attraction for the children, while the hostess herself proved no less attractive to the many children of larger growth who had their juniors in charge. To borrow the language of the concert and lecture room, the

audience was of a most select description.

Last week little Miss Niles, of I street, assisted by the nieces of General David Hunter, the pioneer of emancipation as a "war measure," got up a Christmas Fair for the benefit of the orphans, which they managed with as much ability, and far less jealousy, than the elder sisters who now and then venture into such little enterprises of mingled vanity, flirtation and charity. The tables were attended by several little girls, dressed in pretty, coquettish-looking caps, which gave the wearers decidedly Frenchified look. All

patronized the Orphans' Fair, which was one of the most pleasant and substantial events of the holiday

The little children of St. Rose's Industrial Home were gladdened by a generously laden tree, the gift of Mrs. Bingham, wife of General Grant's Chief Quartermaster at Vicksburg, now an assistant of Quartermaster General Meigs; and at all the charitable institutions there were ample gitts and

glorious dinners. The Dutch Minister Resident, Mr. Bernhard de Westenberg, gave a gentleman's dinner party at Welcker's on last Monday evening, at which the Ministers of France, Spain, Turkey, Portugal and Peru, and other diplomats, were the guests, with Mr. Assistant Secretary Hale representing the State Department. The dinner was an elegant affair. But one more interesting was that given by Mr. Charlton, of the British Legation, a few nights before, in honor of Miss Mary Campbell, to whom, as already mentioned in these letters, he is engaged to be married. The party numbered twelve, and comprised of course only the relatives and intimate friends of the "happy pair."

Mr. Carlisle, one of Washington's great advocates and at present counsel for Great Britain and for Spain before the British and Spanish Commissions on claims now sitting here, entertains the Ministers of those two countries, together with Lady Thornton and other members of the diplomatic corps this evening. On next Friday At-torney General Williams will follow with a diplomatic dinner, his guests being the leading members of the corps.

were well attended on Christmas morning, such as did not go upon constraint of conscience being called out by the "extraordinary holiday attractions" which the temples of religion, as of the drama, had prepared and announced beforehand. The Metropolitan Methodist, where the President, Vice President and other dignitaries of state hold sittings, opened with an ambitious programme on the chime bells at early dawn. The rustic Epis copal church of St. John, directly across Lafayette square from the President's house, held out the triple temptation of a new chancel, an elaborate evergreen decoration, and a choral choir of twelve boy sorranos, three boy altos, three adult tenors and three bassos in English Cathedral music. The Epiphany church, where Sir Edward Thornton has his pew, offered the best church quartet in the city, and an adornment of post, pillar and roof surpassing U former efforts. The ritualists of St. Paul's wer

a former enorts. The ritualists of St. Paul's were eated to a midnight mass, if such an advanced in may be used without offence to Anglican alism. The Catholic churches all made extra provision of music of course. At St. Aloystus' about thirty masses were celebrated in all during the morning. This church was very beautifully decorated.

about thirty masses were celebrated in all during the morning. This church was very beautifully decorated.

GENERAL THADDRUS P. MOTT, of the Egyptian army, and son of the late Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York, is here, with his wife, awaiting the arrival of Prince Hassan, third son of the Khedive, whom he is to accompany in a tour of the United States. Mrs. Mott, a lady of Greek parentage, is a beauty of the Southern type, a good speaker of English and very lively and engaging in conversation.

Representative Tyner, of Indiana, was married on Christmas Eve, at the Metropolitan church, to Miss Hinds, of this city, the caremony calling out almost

A QUORUM OF BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS.

West End gossip connects the name of Mr. George W. Riggs, a banker, whose sober shirt front disdains to sparkle with the emblems of mushroom national banks and crédits mobilier, with the charming whow of an old-time editor of the days of Gales and Scaton. The same authority has it that the daughter of Senator Schuz, after her return from Europe, is to marry Mr. Boker, a wealthy New York merchant. One of Senator Freinghuysen's danghters is also reported engaged, Mr. Hamilton Fish, Jr., formerly of the State Department, and now a law student at New York, being the reputed winner of the fair maid of Jersuy.

Mr. J. F. D. Lanier, the New York banker, has

Mr. Hamilton Fish, Jr., formerly of the State Department, and now a law student at New York, being the reputed winner of the fair maid of Jersey.

Mr. J. F. D. Lanier, the New York banker, has been visiting his daughter, Mrs. Dunn, wife of the Assistant Judge Advocate General, and has now gone on a business journey to New Orleans.

THE OFFICIAL PROGRAMMS

of the President's New Year receptions is out, and is in all respects the same as those of former years. At eleven o'clock the ceremony is to begin with the reception of the Cabinet Ministers and their families, who will then remain and assist in the reception of the diplomatic corps. The receptions take place in the blue parior, which is handsomely decorated and illuminated for the purpose. Supporting the President and Mrs. Grant will be Generals Baboock and Dent, the military secretaries; Marshal Sharpe, the Yankee "lord chamberlain!" Secretaries Fish, Boutwell, Belknap and Robeson, with Attorney General Williams and Postmaster General Creswell; Mrs. Frederick and Mrs. County Dent, the sisters-in-law of Mrs. Grant Mrs. Sharpe, her sisters and Mrs. Raboock, wie of the President's chief secretary. Several of the Cabinet ladies will also be present, including Mrs. Fish, Mrs. Boutwell, Mrs. Creswell and Mrs. Williams. Miss Nellie Grant, her cousin, Miss Dent, and possibly other young lady friends will also assist. All these ladies have

SPECIAL TOILETS IN PREPARATION for the event. As usual, the Marine band, in full uniform, will be stationed in the spacious vestibule of the Massion to furnish the reception music. The diplomatic corps, in court dress—with army and navy uniforms upon such members as are entitled to wear them—will be headed by Biacque Bey, the Doyen or senior member of the corps; but Secretary Fish will present the members to the President, while General Babcock will perform the same office for Mrs. Grant. The Ministers making their first New Year's call will be the Chevalier de Souza Lobo, of Portugal, probably accompanies by Madame Lobo; Admiral

Señor Mariscal, of Mexico; Count Cer. Mr. Mr. Stenerson, of Sweden and Norws, Mr. Mr. Stenerson, of Sweden and Norws, Mr. Mr. Stenerson, of Sweden and Norws, Mr. Schlozer, of Germany; Counseilor Borges, Brazh (who on account of the death of his wife's brother will be unattended; Mr. Deliosse, of Belgium; Senator Flores, of Ecuador; Mr. Preston, of Hayti; Mr. Westenberg, of Holland; Jugol Mori, of Japan, and Consul General Hitz, of Switzerland.

LITTLE STARS OF PASHION.

Several of the envoys and ministers will be brilliantly attended. Minister Thornton will have four secretaries, Admiral Polo, five secretaries and attachés, with one lady; Baron Offenberg, four secretaries and attachés, with two ladies, and the Marquis de Noallies, six secretaries and attachés, with the Marquis de Noallies, six secretaries and attachés, with the Marquis de Noallies, six secretaries and attachés, with the Marquis de Noallies, six secretaries and attachés, with the Marquis de Noallies, six secretaries and attachés, with the Marquis de Noallies, six secretaries and attachés, with the Marquis de Noallies, six secretaries and attachés, with the exception of one son, a student of the Georgetown College, in Spain. The Admiral, who came here with a reputation rightfully belonging to

A POLITICAL DEMAGOUM

of the same terminal name, has lived down the unpleasant mistake, and is one of the best-liked members of his corps. He is genial, trank and affable in manner; fifty in years, but with the appearance of forty; is of low stature and sleuder in figure, with light hair and side-whiskers sprinkled with gray, a hale and ruddy complexion and a prepossessing face. Long and intimate association with Anglo-Saxon men and manners has engrafted many traits upon his native character familiar to Americans; and, so far from being hoestie, he is extremely partial to Anglo-Saxon men and manners has engrafted many t

Wednesday, and it is hoped that Sir Edward will be bright and cheerful "again by New Year's morning.

THE RECEPTION—PART TWO.

After a half hour with the foreign Legations, the Supreme Court Judges, Senators and Representatives, Judges of the Court of Columbia will be admitted to see the President. This miscellaneous and black-coated delegation will not excite much interest, and will be speedily swept out through the East Room to admit the army and navy officers, the former in the elegant new uniform that the predilection of the good-looking War Secretary, for a handsome man well dressed, has bestowed upon the military service. General Sherman will head the samy officers, and Secretary Belknap will present them. Admiral Porter will lead the navy into action, and Secretary Robeson will stand by to pilot the gallant tars past the shoals and quicksands of the Blue Room. There is a friendly competition between the army and navy officers here as to which branch of the service will make the finest display on New Year's Day. The navy is to be reinforced from Annapolis, and the marines will be gorgeous to behold. The heads of bureaus of the several departments, the soldiers of the War of 1812 and the association of oldest inhabitants will follow the army and navy in swift succession, and then for an hour the President and the White House, the Marine band and the ushers will be given up to all who choose to enter, and in any costumes they please to wear. During

THE CITIZENS' RECEPTION,
so called, there is a great crush, some confusion and a good deal of amusement.

After calling upon the President the diplomats will next call upon the Secretary of War, the navy upon Secretary Robeson, the judiclary upon their respective chiefs, the Senators, in the absence of the Vice President, upon whom they please, and Representatives upon the Speaker of the House. The calls of official duty being thus out of the way those of social obligation and pleasure will be continued by the gentlemen all day, except between the hours when the

cers stay at home to receive those employed under their direction.

THE SOCIAL RECEPTIONS

of New Year's Day will be numerous and splendid, particularly in the army and navy circle. The families of Generals Deladield, formerly chief of the Engineer corps; Ramsay and Dyer, former and present chiefs of the Ordnance corps; Hunter, Commander of the Department of the South in the early part of the war; Dunn, Assistant Judge Advocate General; Humphreys, present chief of engineers and successor to Hancock as commander of the Second Army corps; Thomas, former Assistant Quartermaster General; Bingham, of the Quartermaster corps; Barnes, the Surgeon General, and Meigs, the Quartermaster General; of Admirals Porter, Goldsborough, Powell, Radford and Sands, Commodores Reynolds, Wise, Boyle and Patterson, General Zeille, of the Marine corps, and Drs. Maxwell and Pinkney will all hold receptions. The families of Senators Frelinghuysen and Stockton, both of New Jersey, will also receive.

GOVERNOR COOKE'S FAMILY

receives on Georgetown Heights; Mrs. Woodhull, mother of General Max, late Secretary of Legation at London; Mrs. Ross Ray, Mrs. Turnbull, Mrs. Marshall Brown, Mrs. Niles, of I street, assisted by Mrs. General Hardle, of New York, and Mrs. Judge Fisher, are among the prominent laddes in private life who hold receptions.

Mr. Horotto King, formerly Postmaster General, has issued eards for the customary Saturday literary reunions at his bouse during the season, and others in society are preparing to do the same. This style of entertaliment has become very popular here, affording the means of at least or a publication before select audiences to many light essays and poems, with sufficient mrit to be en-

NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

The Twenty-fith Anniversary Cele-brated Last Night-Medicine: Its Past, Present and Future.

The twenty-fifth anniversary meeting of the New York Academy of Medicine was held last night at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Fourth avenue and Twopty-third street. Dr. E. R. Peaslee presided. Dr. E. S. Dun-jer delivered the principal address of the evening. He salar in looking back in the career of medicine it becomes clear that grave faults have been committed. One of the principal causes of the stagnation of medicine for afteen centuries was the slavish respect for authority. Garaulsus did more than any other one man to usher in a spirit of free inquiry. To-day it has become impossible for us to be spell-bound by the assertions of authority. Another error was the misconception of the causes of disease. We can trace in all the ancient notions about disease the idea that disease is something added to the body; now the general idea is that disease in the disease is something.

of disease. We can trace in all the ancient notions about disease the idea that disease is something added to the body; now the general idea is that disease is

A PERVERTED HEALTHY PROCESS, that is, something less than life, but still a part of life. It were an easy task to prolong the list of errors which have been committed in the past. Perhaps our successors, a few centuries hence, will regard us just as we regard our predecessors of a few centuries ago. But this is certain: We are in advance of all our predecessors in regard to two essential points—First, actual knowledge, and, second, in greater certainty in our methods and processes. In proportion as we adopt scientific methods in our investigations we shall attain more absolute and perfect results. I think that the assertion that while the science of medicine has been steadily advancing the art of disease has not advanced at all, is not founded in truth. In anatomy the advance which has been made is marvellous. We have also more positive and certain results in diagnosis.

THE ORIGIN OF TYPHUS FEVER has been traced to imperfect sewerage and the impregnations of drinking water with facult matter. The bearing of soil moisture upon the prevalence of consumption has been made an especial study in our own land, and a steady diminution in the number of cases has followed the removal of the cause. The modes of the communication of contagious diseases are ascertained, and the prevention of the spread is entirely within control, provided only that sufficient power be delegated by the State authorities. But I must here cease, for assuredly the assertion that the medicine of to-day is immeasurably superior to that of the past has already been made good. Turning to the future of medicine, it is evident that her progress will be proportioned exactly to the degree with which she adopts, in all her work, the logical methods which her adopts, in all her work, the logical methods which her adopts, in the physical sciences. In medical education studies must be taken up in

BERGMANN. A BREMEN BUTCHER, BAGGED.

Yesterday afternoon Louis Bergmann, a butcher, employed on the steamer Bremen, was arrested by Officer Kaiser on board said vessel, on a charge of omeer Kaiser on board said vessel, on a charge of being concerned in the smuggling of a large quan-tity of gold leaf from Germany into this country. The prisoner professed a profound ignorance of the English language when interrogated as to his alleged implication in the illegal importation of the leaf. One of the Custom House officers and an officer of the steamship prefer the charge, and Bergmann is held to await examination.

A FLORIDA COMMISSIONER MISSING.

Yesterday morning information was lodged with the Jersey City police authorities to the effect that J. S. Adams, the immigration Commissioner for that State of Florida, had left his apartments at Taylor's Hotel on Saturday, since which he has not been heard of. Hon. W. H. Gleason, Lieutenant Governor of Florida, has employed detectives to search for the lost Commissioner.

OCEAN TRAFFIC.

The Atientic Steamship Lines of 1872.

PASSENGERS AND CARGOES CARRIED

The Enermous and Profitable Business of the Year—The Venuels Employed and Voyages Made Between New York and Europe— The New Steamships Building and the Lines for Which They Are Intended.

The ocean traffic in steamships carried on be-

tween the United States and Europe, it is hardly necessary to advise, is vast and important. Though for years of the greatest magnitude, it is confor years of the greatest magnitude, it is constantly increasing, and the profits therefrom go into the huge pockets of foreign companies, who recognize with give that so long as our national Legislators are blind to the interests of the American people just so long will they be on the topmost wave of prosperity. During the year 1872 ten regular steamship lines, all owned by European capitalists, have semi-weekly and weekly plied their yessels between the parts of New York and vessels between the ports of New York and those of that country. From the smallest to the largest of these, ranging from about one thousand tons to over five thousand tons, they are fine specimens of naval architecture and mechanical skill, many of them being suen magnificent and complete productions in respect to strength, capacity and comfort that it would seem improvement, in the face of perfection, must now hait. These lines, representing 125 steamships, all close the year with great profit, and so enticing is the trade that twelve months contracted for almost a score of additional vessels, and measures are now being starting other lines on an extensive scale to New York and lesser Atlantic ports, which projects, it is unnecessary to say, will likely prove an almost in. surmountable obstacle in the way of conducting successfully an American line, wholly under the con-trol of citizens of the Union, should one in the future be inaugurated.

The particulars of this vast European trade for the year 1872 are of much interest to the mercantile community, showing as they do what capital and enterprise, when no obstacles interpose, can accomplish, and possibly the narration may open the eyes of intelligent representative men to that point of conviction that will urge them to use the influence they possess in the direction of aiding and promoting the interests of American citizens. The details submitted below are accurate and can be fully relied upon. They embrace the vessels employed in each line, their tonnage, the number of passages from and to New York, the cargoes carried either way and their character; the number of passengers, both cabin and steerage, from and to European ports, with other items of interest that will command earnest attention. It has been a year of many severe storms and consequent disasters. Gallant steamships with long lists of passengers, happy in the prospect of pleasant voyages across the broad ocean, have recorded the unpleasant tidings of hurricanes and hairbreadth escapes from total destruction; and one stanch vessel, with a commander congratuluck, looking to his happy English home, left this port, never again to be heard from. Her fate is but a matter of speculation; yet one can imagine how, in the shadows of the night or the mists of the morning, ship and crew, without, perhaps, the the deep. Still, with these sad remembrances, the several lines have been greatly prosperous, and the inference is exceedingly well managed. NATIONAL LINE-NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL AND

Although but nine years in existence, this line has been extremely successful and has annually so increased its business and constructed so many new ships that it stands to-day among the more prominent who do the carrying trade between Euprominent who do the carrying trade between Europe and New York. Its vessels are grand specimens of naval architecture, all of iron, of full power, and at present among the largest in the trade. The profits of this line speak well for the ablitty displayed in its management, a fact generally known among shipping men and those whose business it is to become acquainted with such details. Twelve vessels in all were employed during the year, the names and net fornange in the Livery pool via Queenstown service being as follows.—
Spain, 4.871 tons; Egypt, 5,089 tons; Canada, 4,276 tons; Greece, 4.310 tons; England, 4.800 terms, there close; Greece, s. oct 1018; highand, 4,500 P. is.; Hally, 4. oct. 11, 121 tons. These vessels all P. 1018 tons part and dity-four from bere to Liverprot to this port and dity-four from bere to Liverprot to this port and dity-four from bere to Liverprot to this port and dity-four from bere to Liverprot to this port and dity-four from bere to Liverprot to the spain in April last, in running from Queenstown to Sandy Hook in eight days and thirteen hours; and the Egypt in making the passage castward in eight days and fourteen hours. The Cargoos carried between the points of Saining reach the enormous quantity of 23,000 tons, being divided from Liverpool to New York in steel rails, tin plates, manulactured steel and iron in bundies and sheets, soda, skins, rice, earthenware, hops, bundee goods, sliks, prunes and sardines from Bordeaux, wines irom Rotterdani, &c., to the amount of 103,300 tons; and from this port to Liverpool, 214,700 tons, consisting of gradin, our, &c. in the twelve months the line has brought to New York 33,690 cabin and stoerage passengers, and taken from here 5,338 persons in lite cabin and steerage. The management in this city gives that the cabin trade has greatly increased citying the year, and that the new ships Canada and Gregce, by being constructed with spar decks, smillar of the other vessels, have become quite popular, insuring comfort and safety in wet and heavy weather. The Egypt and heavy weather. The Egypt in wet and heavy sweather. The Liver for goods and passengers. It is proposed to forward a steamer weekly either way, so soon as the trade will warrant, which time the agent here looks forward to hopefully. The vessels employed in this service are—The Queen, 4471 tons; Erin, 400 tons; Horland, 3347 tons; Hevetta, 3,075 tons; beminand, 3474 tons; Hevet, and twenty trips to London direct. The cargoes amounted to 40,500 tons, consisting of pig iron, lead, wool, paper, soda, rice, ale, pickles, burlaps, &c.; and from the weather the well with the prote of Granton, Christian-and they w

readiness for the Spring trade, to complete to "weekly express passinger steamers Bolivia, Castalia, Elysta, Ethiopia and U These will be of nearly four thousand tons band in every particular, in matter of constrand appointments, of the first order.

CUNARD LINE—NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL This well-known and substantial line of a ships still holds its former great programmer of the property of the pr

its enormous and justly popular fleet.

WILLIAMS & GUION'S LINE—NEW YORK TO LIVEE—POOL.

This line is among the most promising in the Atlantic trade, and deservedly so, as its vessels are large, stanchly constructed and well spondinted. There were employed during the year six steamships—the Manhattan, 2,665 tons; Minnesots, 2,965 tons; Wisconsin, 3,225 tons; Minnesots, 2,965 tons; Wisconsin, 3,225 tons, and Idaho, 3,152 tons. The trips made each way number fifty-two, bringing to this port 1,251 cabin and 24,962 steerage passengers, and taking to Europe 1,540 cabin and 3,531 steerage passengers, the working of the twelve mentis footing up a total of 31,314. The cargoes carried averaged, each way, 2,000 tons, consisting of dry goods, and metals from Liverpool and grain, provisions and cotton from New York. The Montana was launched in November, and will be ready to take her place on the line in February next. The Dukota will be launched in a few weeks and be ready for business early in the Spring. These new vessels are constructed in the best manner and will be well fitted.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY—NEW YORK TO HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY—NEW YORK

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TO HAMBURG.

In this line, making regular weekly trips from Hamburg, via Havre, to New York, and from New York, via Plymouth and Onecbourg, to Hamburg, are the following steamspips:—Frista, Thuringia, Silesia, Westphalia, Holsatia, Cimbria and Hammonia, each about three thousand tons burden. The steamers Allemannia, Saxonia, Germania and Vandalia are employed for extra trips to this port during the Summer months, while during the Winter they form a weekly line from Hamburg, via Grimsby, Havre and New Orleans. The steamers Borussia, Batavia and Teutonia, from the Hamburg, Via Grimsby, Havre and St. Thomas, to Colon (Aspinwall), also touching Laguayra, Porto Cabello, Curacoa and Savanilla, while on their return trips to Europe they also stop at Trinidad. During the year the steamers made fity regular and seven extra trips to New York, carrying 5,562 cabin and 37,225 steerage passengers, while 3,978 in cabin and 5,047 in steerage were conveyed from this port to Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hismburg. The cargoes on an average reached 1,000 tons from Hamburg and Havre each trip, constituted with the steamers have carried about fifteen hendred tons each trip, made up of provisions, grain, rosin, sewing machines, clocks, agricultural machines and implements, furs, starch, apples, &c., making an aggregate of about eighty-dive thousand tons. The vessels building for the company are the Pomerania (Hamburg and New York). Franconia (Hamburg and New York), Franconia (Hamburg and Sutharngta (Hamburg and West—each of 3,000 tons burden. These made seventy-five round trips, bringing to this port 46,422 passengers, of which number 10,000 were cabin, and taking therefrom 3,877 cabin and 4,479 steerage passengers. The cargoes averaged 900 tons from Bremen and Southampton, and consisted of dry goods, silks and hardware, while the outward freight, averaging 1,200 tons, was made up of cotton, provisions, grain and tobacco. The new steamer Mosel, of 3,600 tons, is due here next month, and will b

Ceion, Savanilla, Curacao, Porto Cabello and Laguayra.

BALTIC LLOYD—NEW YORK TO STETTIN.

Five steamships were employed in this line during the year, these being the Humboldt, Franklin, Bladworth and Jason, each of 2,600 tons, and the Thorwaldsen, 2,600 tons. These made twenty-three younges, carrying to Stettin 13,200 tons of cargo, consisting of general merchandise, provisions, Ac., and to New York 9,750 tons, made up of wines, drugs, metals, &c. The passengers of the tweive months number 6,743. There are now building for the company two vessels, which will be larger than any others of the line, and possessing superior accommodations, combining all the modern improvements in this respect. The names will be the Ernst Moritz Arndt and Washington.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY—NEW YORK TO HAVRE.

OENERAL HANSATLANTIC COMPANY—NEW YORK TO HAVER.

This line employed during the past year six steamships—the Pereire, Ville de Paris, St. Laurent, Washington, Europe and Nouveau Moude—each of three thousand tons burden. They made twenty-six voyages each way in the twelve months, carrying 16,487 mrst-class passengers and an average cargo both east and west of 550 tons. As these vessels were built for the passenger trade, the amount of cargo carried is comparatively small. The vessels building are the Vilic de Havre, Ville de Lyons and Atlantique. They will be of large tonnage and well appeinted.

A FRATRICIDAL STRUGGLE.

Albert, George and Charles Bliss, the three acrobatic brothers who used to perform at Barnum's, went into the shooting gallery 487 Eighth avenue themselves. In the course of the melée Albert drew a pistot, which his brothers, in attempting to take from him, accidentally discarged, the ball passing through his left hand. He was taken to the Twentieth precinct station bouse, where the wound was dressed by a physician, after which he left for home. last evening and soon engaged in a fight an